chases his supplies; all goods received in error or excess and all undercharges should be as promptly reported as are shortages and overcharges.

He should earnestly strive to follow all trade regulations and rules, promptly meet all obligations and closely adhere to all contracts and agreements.

Code of Ethics Adopted by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in June 1914

A. General Principles

It is not assumed that this code shall define in detail the duties and obligations of engineers under all possible circumstances. It is an axiom that engineers in all their professional relations should be governed by principles of honor, honesty, strict fidelity to trusts imposed upon them, and courteous behavior toward all. The following sections are framed to cover situations arising most frequently in engineers' work.

It is the duty of engineers to satisfy themselves to the best of their ability that the enterprises with which they become identified are of legitimate character. If an engineer after becoming associated with an enterprise finds it to be of questionable character, he should sever his connection with it as soon as practicable, avoiding in so doing reflections on his previous associates.

B. The Engineer's Relations to Client or Employer

The engineer should consider the protection of a client's or employer's interests his first obligation, and therefore should avoid every act contrary to this duty. If any other considerations, such as professional obligations or restrictions, interfere with his meeting the legitimate expectation of a client or employer, the engineer should so inform him.

An engineer cannot honorably accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from two or more parties having conflicting interests without the consent of all parties. The engineer, in whatever capacity, whether consulting, designing, installing, or operating, must not accept commissions, directly or indirectly, from parties dealing with his client or employer. The only condition under which such commissions may honorably be accepted is when they are given with the full knowledge and approval of all parties concerned.

An engineer called upon to decide on the use of inventions, apparatus, or anything in which he has a financial interest, should make his status clearly understood by those employing him.

The engineer, in conformity with the practice in other professions, should not offer or execute a bond to guarantee the performance of his work. The client's reliance for the satisfactory execution of his work should be the professional reputation and experience of the engineer.

An engineer in independent practice may be employed by more than one party, when the interests of the several parties do not conflict; and it should be understood that he is not expected to devote his entire time to the work of one, but is free to carry out other engagements. A consulting engineer permanently retained by a party, should notify other prospective clients of this affiliation before entering into relations with them, if in his opinion, the interests might conflict.

Before any consulting engineer takes over the work of another consulting engineer he should ask the client his reasons for desiring to change engineers and unless the consulting engineer is entirely satisfied that the client has good and sufficient reasons for making the change he should confer with the present incumbent before accepting the work.

Consultations should be encouraged in cases of doubt or unusual responsibility. The aim should be to give the client the advantage of collective skill. Discussions should be confidential. Consulting engineers should not say or do anything to impair confidence in the engineer in charge unless it is apparent that he is wholly

incompetent or the interests of the profession so require.

Engineers acting as experts in legal and other cases, in making reports and testifying, should not depart from the true statement of results based on sound engineering principles. To base reports or testimony upon theories not so founded is unprofessional.

An engineer should make every effort to remedy dangerous defects in apparatus or structures or dangerous conditions of operation, and should immediately bring these to the attention of his client or employer. As failure of any engineering work reflects upon the whole profession, every engineer owes it to his professional associates as well as to himself that a reasonable degree of safety be provided in all work undertaken.

C. Ownership of Engineering Records and Data

It is desirable that an engineer undertaking for others work in connection with which he may make improvements, inventions, plans, designs or other records should first enter into an agreement regarding their ownership.

If an engineer uses information which is not common knowledge or public property, but which he obtains from a client or employer, resulting in plans, designs, or other records, these should be regarded as the property of his client or employer.

If a consulting engineer uses only his own knowledge, or information, which by prior publication, or otherwise, is public property and obtains no engineering data from a client or employer, except performance specifications or routine information; then in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the results in the form of inventions, plans, designs, or other records should be regarded as the property of the engineer, and the client or employer should be entitled to their use only in the case for which the engineer was employed.

All work and results accomplished by an engineer in independent practice in the form of inventions, plans, designs, or other records, which are outside of the field of engineering for which a client or employer has retained him, should be regarded as the engineer's property unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

When an engineer or manufacturer builds apparatus from designs supplied to him by a customer, the designs remain the property of the customer and should not be duplicated by the engineer or manufacturer for others without express permission. When the engineer or manufacturer and a customer jointly work out designs and plans or develop inventions, a clear understanding should be reached before the beginning of the work regarding the respective rights or ownership in any inventions, designs, or matters of similar character, that may result.

Any engineering data or information which an engineer obtains from his client or employer, or which he creates as a result of such information, must be considered confidential by the engineer; and while he is justified in using such data or information in his own practice as forming part of his professional experience, its publication without express permission is improper.

Designs, data, records and notes made by an employe and referring exclusively to his employer's work, should be regarded as his employer's property.

A customer, in buying apparatus, does not acquire any right in its design, but only the use of the apparatus, purchased. A client does not acquire any right to the plans made by a consulting engineer except for the specific case for which they were made, unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

D. The Engineer's Relations to the Public

The engineer should endeavor to assist the public to a fair and correct general understanding of engineering matters, to extend the general knowledge of engineering, and to discourage the appearance of untrue, unfair or exaggerated statements on engineering subjects in the press or elsewhere, especially if these statements may lead to, or are made for the purpose of, inducing the public to participate in unworthy enterprises.

Technical discussions and criticisms of engineering subjects should not be conducted

in the public press, but before engineering societies or in technical publications.

It is desirable that the first technical descriptions of inventions, or other engineering advances, should not be made through the public press, but before engineering societies or through technical publications.

It is unprofessional to give an opinion on a subject without being fully informed as to all the facts relating thereto and as to the purposes for which the information is asked. The opinion should contain a full statement of the conditions under which it applies.

Engineers engaged in private practice should limit their advertising to professional cards and modest signs in conformity with the practice of other professions.

E. THE ENGINEER'S RELATIONS TO THE ENGINEERING FRATERNITY

The engineer should take an interest in and assist his fellow engineers by exchange of general information and experience, by instruction and similar aid, through the engineering societies, the engineering schools, or other means. He should endeavor to protect all reputable engineers from misrepresentation.

The engineer should take care that credit for engineering work is attributed to those who, so far as his knowledge of the matter goes, are the real authors of such work.

Criticism of the work of one engineer by another should be broad and generous with the facts plainly stated. The success or failure of one member reflects credit or discredit on the whole profession.

The attitude of superiors toward subordinates should be that of helpfulness and encouragement. The attitude of subordinates to superiors should be one of loyalty and diligent support. The treatment of each by the other should be open and frank.

The attitude of an engineer toward contractors should be one of helpful coöperation. Tact and courtesy should be combined with firmness. An engineer should hold a judicial attitude toward both parties to a contract for the execution of which he is responsible.

An engineer in responsible charge of work should not permit non-technical persons to overrule his engineering judgment on purely engineering grounds.

F. INTERPRETATION

If two or more engineers, members of this Society, disagree as to the interpretation of this Code, or as to the proper rules of conduct which should govern them in professional relations to each other, they may agree to refer the matter to a standing committee of the Society on the interpretation of the Code. Each party shall submit a statement of his position in writing, and the committee shall render a decision. A permanent record shall be made of the cases so submitted and decided.

Amendments or additions to this Code may be made by the standing committee on interpretation of the Code, subject to the approval of the Council.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES W. BAKER, *Chmn.*
CHARLES T. MAIN,
E. D. MEIER,
SPENCER MILLER,
C. R. RICHARDS,
Members of Committee on Code of Ethics.

Code of Ethics of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Adopted September 2, 1914

It shall be considered unprofessional and inconsistent with honorable and dignified bearing for any member of the American Society of Civil Engineers:

1. To act for his clients in professional matters otherwise than as a faithful agent or trustee, or to accept any remuneration other than his stated charges for services rendered his clients.

2. To attempt to injure falsely or maliciously, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, or business, of another Engineer.

3. To attempt to supplant another En-